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# STEREOSCOPTICON

## SCHOOL OF ART,

AT THE CHURCH,

Cor. of GRAND and CROSBY Sts.

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A

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SEVERAL HUNDRED VIEWS OF SCENERY, STATUARY, ARCHITECTURE, AND PAINTINGS, FROM DIFFERENT QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

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ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

CATALOGUES 25 CENTS.

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NEW YORK:

JOHN F. TROW & CO., PRINTERS, No. 50 GREENE STREET

1865.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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IN calling public attention to the Stereoscopic School of Art now on exhibition in this City, it may be proper to state that previous to the discovery of the Photographic art, the representation of Natural Scenes and Objects had been entirely dependent on the pencil or brush of the Artist, and were liable at times to those imperfections in light, shade and proportion, the faithful transmission of which can only be accomplished through photographic agency. By that beautiful process we are enabled to secure the minutest impressions of the most delicate flowers; to catch the form and transparency of a drop of water as it glistens for a moment on the icicle and then disappears for ever; to convey a truthful idea of the grandeur of Alpine scenery, or the imposing effect of those noble ruins, buildings and monuments to be found in Egypt and the classic countries of Europe.

The Stereoscopic School of Art consists of a series of exquisite pictures literally taken by the pencil of the sun itself, from the real scenes and objects represented. These, by the most subtle processes of chemical and photographic science, are reproduced with perfect stereoscopic effect upon an immense canvass, measuring 625 square feet—all seen at one view.

The collection is peculiarly rich in magnificent copies of the works of the Great Masters, in both Sculpture and Painting, including the finest productions of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Guido, Poussin, Canova, Thorwaldsen, Bernard, Halse, Magni, Monti, Behnes, Wyon, Fontana, Weeks, Foley, Gibson, Davis, Monro, Turner, &c., and can boast the best of our American gems from the hands of Power, Palmer, Mozier, Crawford, Greenough, West, Church, Cole, Cropsey and many others. Some of the finest and most beautiful Landscape views from all parts of the world,—Picturesque Ruins, massive Castles and remains of Feudalism along the banks of the Rhine, the most renowned Public Buildings and Monuments of the Old World—all these are delineated with the exactness of nature itself. Our own country is well represented in a large number of views of Niagara, scenes on the Hudson, and the chief places of interest and historical

note. It also possesses a series of remarkable pictures taken during Dr. Kane's Voyage of Discovery to the Arctic Regions, the only views taken in the Far North ever exhibited, conveying a vivid and truthful idea of those icy wastes and the singular people who inhabit them. Besides these it has a large number of amusing pictures delineating Love, Matrimony, Anger, Jealousy, &c., and a host of superb Egyptian scenes, and views in the Holy Land.

In order to make this exhibition the most comprehensive, instructive and magnificent ever seen in this country, or perhaps in the world, the proprietors have spared neither time nor expense, and have engaged the large Church situated at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, near Broadway, with a view of making the Stereoscopic School of Art a permanent institution.

The entire collection of views, &c., numbers over 1,000, of which 60 will be exhibited every evening. Programmes for one week have already been issued, each programme being different from the others, and no two pictures being alike throughout the series. Additional programmes from the balance of the collection are being prepared, and separate evenings will be devoted to the exhibition of War Scenes, and pictures on the subjects of Astronomy and Natural History, &c.

The proprietors have decided to make the Stereoscopic School of Art available as a religious and educational agency by offering it for exhibition in the afternoon to Churches and Schools, on terms at least mutually advantageous, or for the benefit of any Christian enterprise or charity.

M. NELSON,  
*Manager.*

*The Proprietors of the Stereoscopic School offer liberal compensation to any one who may present a beautiful drawing, picture, design or photograph adapted to the purposes of the Institution, and interesting to the public.*

*All communications should be addressed to M. NELSON at the Church.*



# AMERICA.

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## CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—(4 other Views.)

A large and massive building of the Corinthian order of Architecture, built of Marble. It stands on an eminence 78 feet above tide-water. Length 352 feet, including the wings—whose depth is 121 feet; other wings and extensions have lately been added. The Dome is 120 feet in height, and immediately beneath is the Rotunda adorned with sculpture in bold relief, the subjects being "Smith delivered by Pocahontas," "Landing of the Pilgrims," and the four celebrated paintings by Trumbull, representing "the Presentation of the Declaration of Independence to Congress," "the Surrender of Burgoyne to Gates," the "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," and "Washington resigning his Commission," &c. The Library contains over 60,000 volumes, and the whole building is splendidly decorated by sculpture, paintings and bas-reliefs.

## THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's Mansion is a handsome edifice, 170 feet front, and 86 feet deep, standing in a park of 20 acres at an elevation of 44 feet above the river. The interior is elegantly constructed and richly furnished.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—(4 Views.)

Founded on a bequest of more than half a million of dollars made to the United States by James Smithson, an Englishman. This building is one of the great attractions of the metropolis, and presents a noble appearance. Extreme length 450 feet, width 140, and it has 9 towers varying in height from 75 to 100 feet. It contains an extensive Library, and has already printed and circulated a number of valuable volumes, and acquired collections in the way of Natural History and scientific as well as general literature. A fine Gallery of Art is in the western wing.

## THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Designed and built by Mr. Mills, of white marble, and after the Corinthian order. It is 3 stories high, 204 feet long, and 102 feet deep; it contains 27 rooms on each floor, making 81 in all. It occupies a central position in the city near the Department of the Interior, both of which are about half a mile from the President's House.

## MOUNT VERNON,

The Home of George Washington, is on the right bank of the Potomac, 15 miles from Washington. The house has been kept very nearly as Washington left it, and a short distance from it, in a retired spot, stands the new family tomb, a plain structure of brick, with a barred iron gate through which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, side by side, containing the remains of Washington and his consort.

## PHILADELPHIA FROM FAIRMOUNT.

Population, 408,000. The second city in the United States in manufactures and population. It contains many churches and public buildings, amongst which are the Custom House, the Mint, Independence Hall, Girard College, &c., besides libraries, medical and other schools. It was here that the first Congress assembled, September 5, 1774, and here the Declaration of Independence was read on the 4th July, 1776.

## INDEPENDENCE HALL.

By far the most interesting building in Philadelphia, from its venerable appearance and historical associations. It was finished in 1734. The bell for the first steeple was imported from England in 1752, but was broken by accident. A new one was cast in Philadelphia under the direction of Isaac Norris, Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, who caused to be inscribed on it the passage from Leviticus, XXV, x.: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Accordingly, on the 4th of July, 1776, its joyous peals rang out proclaiming the completion of the Declaration of Independence, which marks the brightest page in the history of mankind.

## **ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.**

A spacious building on Broad Street, containing a library of over 14,000 volumes, and a rich cabinet of subjects pertaining to the natural sciences.

## **GIRARD COLLEGE.**

Endowed by the late Stephen Girard with \$2,000,000, and was commenced 4th July, 1823. The buildings were completed in 1847, and went into operation on the 1st January, 1848.

## **THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.**

One of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are situated 22 miles below Lake Erie and 14 above Ontario. The height of the Falls is 160 feet, and in consequence of a bend in the river the principal weight of water is thrown over the Canadian Horse Shoe Fall, with a noise like that of thunder.

## **GOAT ISLAND.**

Contains 75 acres, and extends to the brow of the precipice, dividing the river into two parts. At the lower end it presents a perpendicular mass of rock from the bottom to the top of the precipice. From the Terrapin Tower a grand view may be had of the waters as they plunge down the abyss.

## **TABLE ROCK.**

A shelving projection on the Canadian side, at the edge of the precipice, and is 150 feet high. From this point it is thought the best view of the Falls may be obtained; and it has been computed that 100 millions of tons of water are discharged over the precipice every hour.

**TWELVE OTHER VIEWS OF NIAGARA**, taken from as many different points.

## **BLONDIN ON THE TIGHT-ROPE,—(3 Views.)**

Representing some of the astonishing feats performed by that noted acrobat at Niagara, and taken by our special artist.

## **SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—(5 Views.)**

This great work spans the Niagara River  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile below the Falls. It is 800 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 200 feet above the surface of the water. The upper portion of the bridge forms the railway, and beneath is a large and commodious road for carriages and foot passengers.

## **R. R. BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNAH.**

This celebrated bridge over the river at Harrisburg, is 2,976 feet long, 50 feet above the water, and 40 feet wide.

## **NEW BRIDGE AT TRENTON, N. J.**

Across the Delaware, at the foot of the falls, or Rapids; is 1,100 feet long, resting on 5 arches supported on stone piers.

## **GENESEE FALLS.**

Within the limits of the City of Rochester, the River Genesee has a total descent of 269 feet, in which there are three successive falls of 96, 20, and 105 feet, and 2 Rapids. The immense water power secured by these falls is used by numerous flouring mills and factories, and the river above them is crossed by the railway.

## **HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

A fine view taken near Poughkeepsie.

## **WEST POINT.**

Picturesquely situated on the west bank of the Hudson, in the highlands, among the richest mountain and river scenery imaginable, is the U. S. Military Academy founded by Act of Congress, in 1802. West Point was fortified during the revolution, and the remains of Forts Putnam and Clinton are still to be seen.



## **THIRTEEN OTHER VIEWS ON THE HUDSON.**

Taken near the Palisades, Poughkeepsie, Sing-Sing, Hudson, &c—shewing Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving—and a variety of scenes in the high-lands.

### **FORT LAFAYETTE.**

At the Narrows on the Eastern shore of Long Island, one of the defensive works of our city, formerly called Fort Diamond, and built on a reef of rocks 200 yards from the shore.

### **THE HIGH BRIDGE AT HARLEM.**

A truly magnificent work, 1450 feet long, with 14 piers, 8 of them bearing arches 80 feet span, and 7 others 50 feet span, 114 feet above tide-water. Over this bridge the Croton water for the supply of the city of New York is carried.

### **TIP TOP HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS.**

On the summit of Mount Washington, 6254 feet high, from which a magnificent view may be obtained of the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, 65 miles in a direct line to the S. E. This mountain is frequently ascended by travellers, who, if they are fortunate in having a clear sky, are recompensed for the journey by a grand and extensive prospect.

### **BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.**

On the site of the celebrated battle fought 17th June, 1775, in which the Americans lost 419 in killed and wounded, and the British 1,055. The monument was completed 23d July, 1842. Its form is an obelisk, 30 feet square at the base, and 16 feet 4 inches at the top. It is ascended by 294 steps, and is 221 feet high.

### **WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.**

A venerable looking building on Long Island, familiar to many who know Brooklyn and its vicinity. It was here that General Washington held his headquarters during the Revolutionary War.

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## **SOUTH AMERICA.**

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### **CROSSING THE ANDES.**

Conveying a vivid idea of the perilous mode of transit through the mountain fastnesses of South America.

### **SCENES IN EQUADOR.**

Showing the exuberance of Tropical vegetation, and a distant view of the Andes.

### **VIEW OF QUITO.**

Capital of the Republic of Equador, situated in a ravine of the volcano Pichincha, at an elevation of 9,543 feet above the sea. Population, 50,000. It is well built, has several handsome squares, a cathedral, town hall, and the palaces of the Archbishop and President of the Republic. Eleven snow-capped mountains are in view of Quito.

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## **WEST INDIES.**

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### **MORO CASTLE,**

At Havana, Cuba, is one of the defences of the harbour. Havana was founded by Velasquez in 1511, and its cathedral contains the remains of Columbus.

# CANADA.

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## VIEW OF QUEBEC.

A strongly fortified City and seaport at the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, and has been called the Gibraltar of America. Cape Diamond rises above it to a height of 340 feet. The city was taken from the French under Montcalm, in 1759, by General Wolfe, and has since remained in the possession of the British. Population about 50,000.

## VICTORIA BRIDGE, AT MONTREAL.

Nine thousand four hundred and thirty-seven feet in length, or somewhat over a mile and three-quarters. The tubes rest on twenty-four abutments, 60 feet above high water level, the centre span being 333 feet long. The total cost of the work is said to have been 7,500,000 dollars.

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## ARCTIC VIEWS.

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TAKEN DURING DR. KANE'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS:—

### VIEW OF GODHAVEN, GREENLAND.

Situated on the island of Disko, in latitude  $69^{\circ} 12'$ , is the residence of the Northern Inspector, and contains a population of about 250. Greenland, the most southerly point of which is Cape Farewell, was first discovered by a Norwegian, in 981, and soon after colonized from Iceland. The first of modern settlements was established in 1721, under the auspices of the Danish Crown. The whole population in 1851 was 9,400, of whom all, except 250, were Esquimaux, the number of Christians being 1,100, chiefly in charge of the Moravians. Above latitude  $65^{\circ}$  North, is an impenetrable barrier of ice and snow. Hot springs are numerous, but there are no volcanoes.

### THE THREE BEAUTIES OF GODHAVEN,

Or fashionable ladies of the place, attired in suits of sealskin.

### RETURN OF DR. KANE'S SLEDGE PARTY.

From an attempt to discover the open water supposed to exist around the North Pole. The boat represented here, placed on Runners, is "the Faith" which rendered the expedition so much service at various times.

### ESQUIMAUX HOUSE.

Constructed of Snow. The interior is heated by oil lamps, which are kept burning day and night. The Esquimaux, though simple in their habits are good tempered, moral, and affectionate; but only about one-tenth of their number have any conception of the Deity.

Esquimaux Sledge Party.

" Dancing.

" Camp.

" Tribe.

Three Captured Walruses.

The "Advance" at Littleton Island.

Falls in Greenland, 240 feet in height.

Raising the U. S. Flag over the Newly Discovered Washington Land.

Portrait of Dr. Kane.

Tomb of Dr. Kane, in the Cemetery at Laurel Hill.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

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## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

The greatest Architectural Monument of the Metropolis, occupies the summit of Ludgate Hill, where its foundations were laid on June 21st, 1675, on the site of old St. Paul's, which was destroyed by fire in 1666. The present edifice was finished in 1710, and Sir Christopher Wren, by whom it was designed, lived to witness its completion. It is 510 feet in length from East to West, while the transept is 250. The breadth of the west Front is 180 feet, and the height of the walls 110. Height to the top of the Dome 404 feet, and that of each of the two Clock towers 222. St. Paul's was erected at an expense of £747,954 2s. 9d., which was paid by levying a tax on coal. Amongst the Monuments in the Cathedral, are those to Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Moore, Howard, and Dr. Johnson. It is also the resting-place of the Duke of Wellington, who lies side by side with Nelson.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Next to St. Paul's the finest ecclesiastical edifice in London. It dates from the reigns of Henry III, and Edward I, when it was erected on the site of the Saxon Minster founded by Sebert; length 360 feet, and breadth 195. The beautiful Chapel at the east end was added by Henry VII, and the two towers are the works of Sir Christopher Wren. In this edifice the Kings and Queens of England from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria, have been Crowned. In the south transept, are the tombs of Poets from Chaucer to Campbell, and hence the name of Poets' Corner given to it. In other parts are monuments to Statesmen, Warriors, Philosophers, Divines, Patriots, and other eminent individuals.

## SOMERSET HOUSE.

This building contains some of the Public Offices, and is a spacious and handsome quadrangle finished in 1782, from designs by Sir W. Chambers. Its north Façade, 200 feet in length, faces the Strand, and its front, 800 feet long, overlooks the river.

## WINDSOR CASTLE.—(2 Views.)

The principal residence of the Sovereigns of England; originally built by William the Conqueror, and embellished by most of the succeeding Sovereigns. The great Park of Windsor contains 3,800 acres, well stocked with Deer, and west of it is Windsor Forest, 56 miles in circuit, and in which was the celebrated oak of Herne the Hunter.

## CHAPEL OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

This beautiful Chapel and a portion of the Abbey founded in 1122, with the massive keep and ruins of the Castle, have justly laid claim to European celebrity since Sir Walter Scott made it the scene of his striking novel of Kenilworth. It remained entire until sacked by the soldiers of Cromwell.

## CASTLE OF ASHBY de la ZOUCHE.

One of those fine old memorials of Feudalism which are scattered broadcast over England, leading us back to former Centuries and pointing to historical incidents. It was also the scene of the tournament spoken of by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of Ivanhoe.

## ROBINSON CRUSOE,

Depleting the subject of Daniel Defoe's celebrated work, founded on the remarkable adventures of the British Sailor, Alexander Selkirk, who was wrecked on the Island of Juan Fernandez, in the Pacific Ocean.

## FOUNTAIN OF VENUS, OSBORNE.

Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, is the marine residence of the Queen of England, and is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from W. Cowes. The estate comprises 1500 acres.

## ROUND TOWER AT LEITH, SCOTLAND.

One of the most interesting objects in the town. Leith numbers about 35,000 inhabitants and has been the scene of many a warlike conflict. In 1541 it was burned by an English fleet, and in 1549 it was taken by the French troops who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. Subsequently Cromwell repaired its fortifications.



# FRANCE.

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## THE CITY OF PARIS.—(8 Views.)

After London, the largest and most populous in Europe; numbers about 1,025,000 inhabitants. It has recently been fortified at an expense of \$100,000,000. The Seine is crossed by 27 bridges, 7 of which are suspension. The most noticeable are those of Austerlitz and Jena, built and named after those celebrated victories of Napoleon. Paris contains numerous Churches, Monuments, and works of Art, which latter are principally collected in the Gallery of the Louvre.

## NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.

The most celebrated of the many churches of Paris, is situated on an island in the Seine. It is flanked by two massive towers, which rise to a height of 204 feet. The length of the Church is 390 feet, width 144, and height of vaulting 102 feet. It is built in an early and pure style of pointed architecture. Immediately in front of the Grand Altar a white marble star marks the spot where the first Napoleon stood at the time of his marriage to Josephine. The vestments worn by the celebrants upon that occasion are still preserved in the sacristy.

## COLUMN VENDOME,

Fronting the Rue Rivoli, occupies the centre of an irregular Octagon, and is a lofty column modeled after that of Trajan at Rome. It is covered with bas-reliefs cast from 1200 cannon taken in War.

## HOTEL de VILLE.—(6 different Views.)

This splendid building, notorious for the murders committed in it during the Revolution, forms an immense quadrangle with four beautiful façades. Over the Central Portal is a bas-relief of Henry IV, and in the wall a series of niches filled with statues of the most celebrated Magistrates.

## THE TUILERIES,—(3 Views.)

So called from the Tile Works which formerly occupied its site. It was commenced by Catherine de Medici, in 1564; was enlarged by Henry IV, and brought to its present state by Louis XIV. Its extreme length is 1,008 feet, and its breadth 108 feet. It was for many centuries the residence of the Sovereigns, and here Napoleon was carried in triumph up the grand staircase upon his return from Elba.

## THE LOUVRE.—(2 Views.)

This building is still called a Palace, though it has long been used as a repository for works of Art. It contains a magnificent collection of Paintings and Statuary of the Italian, Greek, and Flemish schools, and is one of the finest Galleries of Art in existence.

## THE PANTHEON,

Or church of St. Genevieve, is nearly in the form of a Greek cross, having a large dome which rises to a height of 282 feet. It is 283 feet long by 252 feet broad, and is entered by a portico of 22 fluted Corinthian columns 60 feet high, and 6 feet in diameter, supporting a triangular pediment of vast dimensions.

## PLACE de la CONCORDE.

By far the finest in the city; contains numerous handsome buildings, &c. The most conspicuous Monument with which it is adorned is an obelisk 80 feet in height, transported from Luxor in Egypt.

## THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH

Was decreed by Napoleon in 1806; commenced same year; work suspended in 1814; completed in 1836, and cost \$2,000,000. Upon the Arch are some splendid bas-reliefs, representing the Departure, the Return, War, and Peace.

## **CHURCH OF THE MAGDALENÆ.**

A modern structure of singular magnificence, standing on a raised platform fronting the Rue Rivoli. Its style is purely Grecian. A colonnade of 52 isolated Corinthian Columns goes completely around the building; and in the walls opposite to the spaces between the pillars are niches filled with colossal figures of Saints. The sculptured pediment, at the S. end, is said to be the largest in existence, and is filled by an immense Alto Relievo, by Lamaire, many of the figures being of gigantic dimensions. The interior consists of one unbroken nave, lined with rich marbles, and lighted by four circular windows in the richly gilded roof. The edifice is surpassingly gorgeous.

## **THE BOURSE, OR EXCHANGE.**

In the Rue Vivienne, is a beautiful modern structure, completed in 1826, is in form of a parallelogram, 212 by 126 ft., surrounded by 66 columns supporting an entablature forming a covered gallery. It is the great money market of the Continent, and rules it as Wall street does the United States.

## **GUNS OF THE INVALIDES.**

In front of that noble, benevolent institution, where 5,000 pensioners are annually cared for. Its gilded dome is the most conspicuous object in Paris, and beneath it repose the remains of the first Napoleon. The building is 612 feet long, and four stories high.

## **THE PORT OF MARSEILLES.**

A City in the South of France, 420 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Population, 142,000. The entrance to the harbor is so narrow as to admit only one vessel at a time, and is defended by the two forts of St. John and St. Nicholas. The Harbour, which is one of the most capacious in France, can accommodate 1,200 vessels. Marseilles was founded by the Phœnicians in 600 B. C., and served them as a refuge from the tyranny of Cyrus.

## **THE CASTLE OF VERSAILLES.**

This magnificent Palace was built by Louis XIV, and restored by Louis Philippe. From 1672 till 1790, it was the residence of the Kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1783, England recognized the Independence of the United States of America.

## **CITY OF LYONS, AND MILITARY BRIDGE.**

Second in France in population and commercial importance, contains about 275,000 inhabitants. It has a valuable Library and Museum, and several handsome public edifices. It was founded B. C. 43. Lyons was destroyed by fire, rebuilt by Nero, ruined by Severus, and restored by Constantine. It is the birth-place of Germanicus.

## **ARRIVAL OF A SHIP AT HAVRE.—(5 Views.)**

A fortified town of France near the mouth of the Seine. It is a fortress of the first class, and next to Marseilles the most important port in France, having accommodation for over 500 vessels. Cape de la Hève, forming the northern extremity of the Harbour, is surmounted by two lighthouses, 50 feet in height; these, which are 325 feet apart, exhibit powerful fixed lights. The principal trade of Havre is with the United States and Northern Europe. It was founded by Louis XII, in 1509; held by the English in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1673 and 1759. Birth-place of Madame de la Fayette, Bernardin St. Pierre, &c.

## **FONTAINEBLEAU—SALON OF LOUIS XIII.—(2 Views.)**

Situated in the middle of one of the finest forests in France. It is celebrated for its ancient and vast Royal Palace, long the favorite residence of the sovereigns of France, and surrounded with magnificent gardens and parks. The palace is decorated with the finest tapestries, frescoes, and paintings. The town is the birth-place of Philip IV, Henri III, and Louis XIII. Pope Pius VII. was detained here for 18 months; and here Napoleon signed his first abdication in 1814.

## **THE CITY AND CATHEDRAL OF TOURS.**

Population 26,000. Situated at the extremity of a fine plain. The Bridge across the Loire is one of the finest in Europe. The chief buildings in the city are the Cathedral, a gothic structure, with a turreted front, built by Henry V. of England, the Episcopal Palace, Tribunal of Commerce, and Library of 32,000 vols. In its vicinity is Plessis les Tours, where Louis XI. died in 1483.



## **STRASBOURG, SHOWING THE THEATRE.**

A strongly fortified city of France, on its E. Frontier, especially noted for its vast Cathedral, founded A. D. 504. The present edifice is chiefly modern, begun in the 10th but not finished till the 15th century, with a spire 466 feet in height, or 33 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome. Choir built by Charlemagne. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture, and it has a remarkable astronomical clock and fine glass windows. Strasbourg is the birth-place of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, and of Pierre Schoeffer, who contests with Guttenburg the honor of the invention of printing.

## **PREFECTURE AT STRASBOURG.**

A handsome building lately added to the list of those which adorn the city, and considered one of the finest specimens of a structure devoted to the Bureau of Police in the world.

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# **SPAIN.**

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## **CITY OF CARTHAGENA.**

A celebrated Seaport of Spain, population about 23,000, strongly fortified. It has numerous churches and public buildings, and manufactures of cordage and glass. It was taken by Scipio B. C. 208, at which period Livy states it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths, and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

## **CITY OF MALAGA.**

Situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, is built in the form of an amphitheatre. It has several handsome public edifices, the chief being its splendid Cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high. It has important manufactures, and a large trade in wines and fruits. Malaga has suffered severely from plagues, which on one occasion cut off 20,000 of the population in 40 days.

## **FOUNTAIN OF APOLLO AT ARANJUEZ.**

Aranjuez is a town and Royal Residence of Spain on the left Bank of the Tagus, 27 miles from Madrid, population, 4,000. As a place of recreation for the Court, this combines all that is useful and agreeable, hotels, cafés, and numerous public buildings, spacious streets, elegant squares, theatres, and bull-rings.

## **CITY OF TOLEDO AND CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.**

A famous city of Spain, once noted for its sword blades,—had formerly a population of 200,000, but in 1845 only 13,431. Its Cathedral was founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, and 204 feet wide, with a lofty tower and spire. It has many handsome public edifices, a University, Colleges, an Amphitheatre, and some walls of the Ancient Toletum, which still attest its importance under the Romans. Toledo was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and was permanently annexed to the Crown of Castile in 1085.

## **PANORAMA OF CADIZ FROM THE CATHEDRAL.**

A strongly fortified city of Spain, population, 54,000. It is a fortress of the first order, surrounded by walls, and defended by batteries, and being on an elevated site and built of stone, it has a beautiful appearance from the sea. The public buildings of Cadiz include two cathedrals, two theatres, arsenal, naval college and light-house of St. Sebastian, 172 feet high. The city was taken by the English in 1596, and bombarded by them in 1800. In 1823 it surrendered to the French.

# ITALY.

## ROME FROM THE CAPITOL.

This ancient and once magnificent city, which has now a population of about 176,000 inhabitants, was founded 753 years B. C. It has passed successively under the dominion of the Ostrogoths and Emperors of the East, and became the Capital of the States of the Church in the Eighth Century, when it was given to the Popes by Pepin and Charlemagne. Rome, from its connection with history and the many splendid monuments which are left to point us back to its former magnificence, is one of the most interesting cities in the world. The walls of Rome are fifteen miles in circumference, and are pierced for eighteen gates.

## THE COLISEUM.

At Rome is one of the grandest ruins connecting the present with the tragical ancient period. It was built by the combined labor of 13,000 Jew and Christian captives. It derived its name from the colossal statue of the emperor Nero, which once stood in its centre, the pedestal of which still remains. Here it was that the celebrated gladiatorial combats were held, and Jews and Christians alike were butchered to make a Roman holiday.

## THE VATICAN.

Adjoining St. Peter's Church, is the largest palace in Europe. It is said to contain 4422 Halls, Chapels and other apartments. It became the permanent residence of the Popes upon their return from Avignon in 1377. Its Galleries and Halls were decorated by Raphael and Michael Angelo. Two of them contain the famous library of 100,000 printed books and 25,000 MSS., while in one of its museums are the celebrated group of the Laocoon and the Apollo Belvidere.

## SAINT PETER'S CHURCH.

The largest and most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the World. It was begun under Pope Julius II. in 1505; planned and commenced by Bramante, altered and carried on by Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. The extreme length is 607 feet, width 396, and height to the top of the cross 448. It occupied a period of 176 years in building, and 350 years to perfect it. It cost 48,000,000 of dollars, and is kept in repair at an annual expense of \$30,000. The building covers 8 acres, occupies the site of Nero's Circus, and stands on the spot where St. Peter was martyred.

## GARDENS OF BOBOLI,

In Florence, Tuscany, contain the Pitti Palace, the residence of the Grand Duke. The City, which numbers about 111,000 inhabitants, is one of the finest in Europe, and contains the celebrated Florentine Gallery, in which is the richest collection of Paintings, Sculpture and antiquities in existence. The library numbers 140,000 printed volumes, and 11,000 MSS. The Public Buildings, especially the Cathedral, are very splendid, and the City is the birth-place of Dante, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Galileo, and Pope Leo X.

## PANORAMA OF VENICE.—(4 Views.)

For many Centuries the Capital of a celebrated Republic, and in the middle ages the first commercial City in the world. The State attained the height of its prosperity in the fifteenth century, and began to decline in the sixteenth century, its overthrow being completed by the French in 1797.

## THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.—(2 Views)

Connects the former Palace of the Doge, built by Marino Faliero, in the Fourteenth Century, with the former prisons and dungeons of the Inquisition.

## THE RIALTO BRIDGE.

The Grand Canal, which is 100 to 180 feet wide, and bordered by magnificent palaces, separates the city into nearly two equal parts, which are connected by the Rialto Bridge, built of white marble and consisting of a single arch.

## RUINS OF POMPEII.—(2 Views.)

This ancient town of Southern Italy, 13 miles South-east of Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, was destroyed by an Eruption of that volcano in the year 79, buried in cinders and lava, and so remained until it was rediscovered in 1755. It

appears to have been surrounded by walls and entered by gates, six of which have been already exposed. Most of the smaller objects, such as Statues, Urns, Urensils and Manuscripts which have been exhumed, are now in the Museum of Naples and the Palace at Portici.

### **LEANING TOWER AT PISA.**

Or famous Campanile, is 178 feet in height and 50 feet in diameter, built of marble. The topmost story overhangs its base about 13 feet.

### **CHURCH OF ST. MARK IN VENICE.**

Is the most magnificent structure in the City, with its golden ceilings, its pavements of Jasper and Porphyry, and its 500 columns of black, white and veined marble, Bronze and Alabaster. Over the portals of this splendid Temple, the four celebrated bronze horses, founded at Corinth, and which successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris, were replaced in 1815, when the Allies entered the Capital of the French Empire, and restored to the countries plundered by Napoleon, the Works of Art taken from them.

### **CHURCH OF ST. ANTOINE, PADUA.**

Next to the cathedral, the chief ornament of the city. At the University of Padua, founded in the thirteenth century, Tasso and Columbus studied. The city has a population of about 60,000, and is the birth-place of Titus Livius, and Belzoni, the African traveller.

### **PANORAMA OF MILAN.**

Population 161,000. The City is surrounded by walls and ramparts, 8 miles in circumference, and is entered by 10 Gates. Its public buildings are very handsome, especially its Cathedral. The Libraries number 80,000 volumes, and 14,000 MSS. Milan is very ancient, being founded 400 B. C. It was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman Emperors. Virgil studied here, and it is the birth-place of many eminent men.

### **CATHEDRAL OF MILAN.**

A splendid structure of white marble, and one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Europe. It stands in a square near the centre of the city, was begun in 1386, and is still unfinished. It is adorned with 5000 statues, and for the delicacy of its carved work, is unrivalled in the world. The length is 485 feet, breadth 252, and height of Dome 355.

### **BRIDGE AT ALEXANDRIA IN PIEDMONT.**

This bridge crosses the river Tonaro, and is built in a peculiarly massive manner. Not far from it, in an extensive plain, is the little village of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, on the 14th of June, 1800.

### **VERONA, THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRIAN ITALY,**

Population 48,000, is situated near the gorges of the Tyrol, and defended by three formidable fortresses. Among its public buildings, the Churches are particularly noticeable; the Church of St. Anastasia for its great size and the number of its monuments, and that of St. George for its fine paintings. The Church of St. Zeno is supposed to date from the Seventh century, and the Cathedral was built in the Ninth century. Verona is the birth-place of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the Elder Pliny, and other distinguished men.

### **PANORAMA OF TURIN.**

The Capital of Sardinia, is approached by four planted roads, and regularly built with elegant houses. The chief buildings in the city are the old Palace of the Dukes of Savoy, the several public offices, University, Royal Palace and Cathedral. The latter was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon sold, and applied the proceeds to embank and build the bridge over the Po. In the Royal Academy of Sciences is a rich Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, Medals, Minerals, &c. The City is nearly five miles in circumference, and has a population of 127,000.

### **FEDERAL PLACE. TURIN.**

A beautiful square in the city, adjacent to the Strada del Po, which leads to a Bridge of five arches across the River.



## TRAJAN'S COLUMN

Has always been regarded as the finest historical column existing; it stands close to the Northern side of the excavation, and, as may be learned from an inscription yet legible, on its pedestal, was erected by the Senate and Roman people in honor of Trajan's victories over the Dacians. Though it is supposed that he never saw it completed, inasmuch as it was not finished till about the period of the Parthian wars, from which the Emperor did not live to return. In a crypt under the pedestal his remains are said to have been deposited; but other authorities affirm that the ashes were contained in a brazen globe, placed in the hand of the statue of Trajan, that once crowned the column. The figure which now occupies the summit is that of St. Peter, erected there by Sixtus V., who caused the excavations to be made. The height of the column, including the statue, is 143 feet. The statue is about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. The column is composed of 34 blocks of white marble, 23 of which, laid all the way to the top in a spiral band, are covered with bas-reliefs having reference to the victories of Trajan over the Dacians. The human figures alone are said to number 2500, and with the horses form an admirable study of antique sculpture, as they are of considerable size, above two feet high, and in good preservation.

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## SWITZERLAND.

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### TOWN OF GENEVA.—(3 Views.)

The most industrious in Switzerland; surrounded by walls. It is celebrated for its watches, 100,000 of which are made annually, employing 3,000 workmen. Geneva has produced many learned men, among whom may be mentioned Calvin, Beza, Cranmer, Le Sage, Saussure, Lefort, Neckar and Rousseau.

### MONT BLANC AND CHAMOUNIX.—(3 Views.)

This mountain, 15,000 feet in height, and the loftiest in Europe, has been ascended on several occasions by adventurous travellers. Amongst the number by Albert Smith and De Saussure. The village of Chamounix, 3,425 feet above the sea, and the valley, are the most celebrated in the Alps for their picturesque beauty and the wild grandeur of the Mountains and Glaciers.

### VIEW OF BERNE.

Population 23,000. The finest town in Switzerland, and one of the most handsome in Europe. It possesses many splendid edifices, the chief being its Gothic Cathedral. Berne was surrounded by walls in 1191, and declared a free city in 1218. It is the birth-place of Haller.

### GENERAL VIEW OF SION,

Capital of the Canton Valais, near the Rhone, 50 miles south of Berne. Population 2,600. It is defended by 3 Castles, surrounded by walls, and has many Cretins in its vicinity.

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## BELGIUM.

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### TOWN HALL, GHENT.

Ghent is a strongly fortified town, surrounded by walls 7 or 8 miles in circumference, and entered by 7 gates. It is intersected by numerous canals which divide it into 26 islands, and which are connected by 70 bridges. The public buildings are numerous and handsome, and include the Cathedral with a tower 289 feet high, the Town Hall and the Church of St. Michael, containing the famous Crucifixion by Vandyke. Important manufactures are carried on in the city, and it was here that a treaty of peace between the States of America and Great Britain was concluded in 1784.

# GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

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## VIEW OF FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

A famous commercial city of Germany with a population of 58,000. Its public buildings are numerous and handsome, and outside the Friedburg gate is a monument to the Hessians who fell there in defending Frankfort in 1794. The immortal Goethe was born here, 28th August, 1749.

## COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.—(3 Views.)

A vast and beautiful church, one of the noblest edifices in Prussia—begun in 1248 and still unfinished. Subscriptions were made some years ago for carrying it on, and the first stone of the new buildings was laid by the King of Prussia in 1842. The Mennonite Church adjacent has in it the tomb of Duns Scotus.

## RUINS OF A ROMAN CASTLE AT TREVES.

The City of Treves, population 18,000, is situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and is remarkable for its imposing ruins of Roman edifices. Amongst the number may be mentioned this ancient and now ruined Castle, built in the most solid manner of Roman brick. The City was for some time the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman Emperors.

## BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

A town of Germany, population about 5,000, who manufacture leather and raise superior wines. It owes its origin to the Roman Castle or Klopp of Drusus. Near it the Rhine, breaking through the mountains, forms a dangerous rapid at Bingerloch.

## THE MOUSE TOWER

Near Bingen, is situated on an island in the Rhine, and was erected for a toll house in the 13th Century.

## PART OF THE ABBEY OF BACHARACH.

On the left bank of the Rhine. Blucher crossed the river here on the 1st January, 1814.

## COBLENTZ ON THE RHINE.

A strongly fortified city of Rhenish Prussia, with a population of 18,700. It is well built; has several fine Churches and public buildings, and is the birth-place of Prince Metternich. Coblenz was taken by the French in 1794 after an obstinate resistance. It has some remains of the Roman period.

## RUINS OF AN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL AT ANDERNACH.

Andernach is a town in Prussia 10 miles northwest of Coblenz, with important manufactures of Hydraulic Cement, made from Volcanic tufa, and employed in the construction of the Dykes of Holland.

## VIEW OF DRACHENFELS.

A celebrated mountain peak in Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine 10 miles southeast of Bonn. Elevated 1,056 feet. Its summit, crowned by the ruins of a castle, commands a noble prospect.

## INTERIOR OF CATHEDRAL OF CONSTANCE.

Constance, a strongly fortified city in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Its chief edifices are the Cathedral, a magnificent structure founded in the Eleventh Century, the Kauf Haus in which the famous Council sat from 1414 to 1418, and which deposed three anti-popes, and condemned Huss and Jerome of Prague; an ancient Palace and Grand Ducal Residence.



# RUSSIA.

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## VIEW OF ST. PETERSBURG.

One of the finest cities in Europe and Capital of the Russian Empire. Founded by Peter the Great in 1703. It contains a Cathedral built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; 153 bridges, a University founded in 1819, and an Imperial Library of 420,000 volumes, and 7000 in MSS. Next to London and Hamburg it has the most important foreign trade in Europe. Close to the quay is a fine equestrian statue to Peter the Great on a huge block of granite. Population 533,000.

## MOSCOW AND THE KREMLIN.

Population 350,000. Founded by the Moguls in the 12th Century, and subsequently sacked by them. It has stood several sieges, and was occupied by the French in 1812; but after the battle of Borodino, the Russian general set it on fire and thus compelled the French to commence their disastrous retreat. The ancient Kremlin is now replaced by a magnificent structure, the new Kremlin, completed in 1830, comprising several palaces, and ornamented with the finest statuary and sculpture.

## THE GREAT BELL AT MOSCOW.

The largest ever founded, 21 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and weighing 1600 tons. It was presented to the Church of the Kremlin by the Czarina Anne. At the time of the destruction of the Kremlin it fell from the beam, by which it was suspended, to the court-yard below, and a large piece broken out of it. It lay for a long time embedded in the soil, but was raised and placed on a pedestal in 1836 by the Czar Nicholas, and dedicated as a chapel to the service of the Virgin.

## GATE OF THE REDEEMER.

One of the five entrances to the Kremlin, and through whose awe-commanding portals no male, not even the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, can pass, except with uncovered head and bended body.

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# BOHEMIA.

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## THE BRIDGE OF PRAGUE

Across the Moldau, the river on which Prague is built, is 1,855 feet long, constructed of stone and ornamented with groups of statuary. At each end is a lofty tower built in the 15th Century. The city has a population of 68,000, and is the birth-place of Jerome of Prague.

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# SAXONY.

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## PALACE OF DRESDEN.

The Royal Residence is a vast antiquated building, containing the Library, a Roman Catholic Church with a spire 378 feet high, and the State Treasury with an immense collection of valuable property.

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# BAVARIA.

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## CITY OF MUNICH.

Showing Grand Gateway. Population 95,000. Amongst the public buildings, which are numerous, may be mentioned the Royal Palace and Library containing 600,000 printed vols. and 18,600 in MSS., and the Cathedral built in 1468, with two towers, each 233 feet high, in which is a handsome monument to the Emperor Louis of Bavaria.

# PALESTINE.

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## JERUSALEM, FROM MOUNT ZION,—(4 other Views.)

Interesting as the seat of the most important events described in Holy Writ, is now comprised in the Turkish Pashaship. Its population is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, though this number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Mahomedan, Jewish and Christian people, who about Easter make pilgrimages to the city. It is two and a half miles in circumference, and is surrounded by walls of hewn stone, and has probably occupied the same area since the days of Hadrian. The city is entered by four gates facing the cardinal points of the compass. It was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua, B. C. 1400, and was almost totally destroyed by the troops of Titus, A. D. 70.

## THE DEAD SEA.

The length of this remarkable lake, supposed to cover the site of the ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, is 35 miles, and its width from ten to twelve. Its depth is about 350 fathoms, or 2,100 feet. Its surface is 1,312 feet below that of the Mediterranean, and it is thus by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. The river Jordan enters it on the North end. Such is the saltiness of the Dead Sea, that it is stated from two tons of its water 589 pounds of salt and magnesia may be procured. Silence reigns supreme around this region, and no living thing is known to exist in its waters.

## CITY OF HEBRON.

One of the most ancient cities in the Holy Land, and has now a population of 5,000 to 10,000. It is unwall'd, but has several gates, and a large mosque reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs.

## CEDARS OF LEBANON.

The famous mountain chain of Syria attains its culminating point at Jeb-el-Makmel, which rises to a height of 12,000 feet. Near this is a grove of several hundred Cedars, eight of which are very large and old.

## CITY OF NABLOUS.

The ancient capital of Samaria is 33 miles north of Jerusalem. The population is estimated at 8,000. Near it are various serptural localities, including Jacob's Well, and the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

## LAKE OF TIBERIAS,

A famous lake of Palestine, fourteen miles in length, and eight in width. It has a depression of 455 feet below the Mediterranean Sea. Around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin and Betlsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. This lake is affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

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# SYRIA.

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## VIEW OF DAMASCUS.

A noted City, once celebrated for its sword blades. It was taken by David—(see 2 Sam. viii., 6)—but soon regained its independence. The population is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000. The City was taken by the Saracens in 632, and in 1832 was captured by Ibrahim Pasha.

## TEMPLE OF THE SUN, AT PALMYRA.

One of the noble ruins of a ruined City in the Syrian Desert. It occupies a quadrangular space of 220 square yards, and had 500 columns, 60 of which still remain.

# EGYPT.

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## THE PYRAMIDS.—(2 Views.)

These stupendous and wonderful Monuments of a period so far remote, commence at Ghizeh, a town of Middle Egypt on the West bank of the Nile, three miles south-west of Cairo. The largest, which is that attributed to Cheops, is 763½ feet square at its foundation, covers 13 acres, and rises to a height of 460 feet, or a hundred feet above the summit of St. Paul's.—(See M'Cullough's *Geological Dictionary*, vol. i., page 750.)

## VIEW OF CAIRO.

This City, the Capital of Egypt, is situated on the right bank of the Nile, five miles from the origin of its delta. Population, 250,000. It contains 300 to 400 mosques, many of them having lofty and graceful minarets. Cairo was founded by the Arabs, A. D. 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176, and the city is now the residence of the Pashas of Egypt.

## DENDERAH.

A village of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, opposite Keneh, important for its antiquities, and especially its grand Temple, which is 220 feet in length and 50 in breadth, having a portico supported by 24 columns. In it is also a famous Zodiacal ceiling; its planisphere was removed to Paris in 1822.

## VIEW OF LUKOR.

A village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, one and a half mile south of Karnac, in a portion of the site of ancient Thebes. Of the many magnificent temples in Egypt that of Luxor probably ranks amongst the first, and few can behold its vast proportions, its labyrinth of columns, and its hieroglyphical inscriptions without a feeling of awe and admiration.

## TEMPLE OF EDFOU.

One of two fine Temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies. Edfon is a village in Upper Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, 50 miles south-south-east of Thebes, and consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around which are some of the finest ruins in Egypt.

## GRAND HALL OF KARNAC.

This Temple, that of Jupiter Ammon, occupies an area of nine acres, and is in many respects perfect. It is situated on the east bank of the Nile, about one and a half mile from Luxor, before which were two monolith obelisks, 80 feet in height, one of which has been conveyed to Paris, where it is erected in the Place de la Concorde. Not far from this temple are the tombs of the earlier Pharaohs. The city was destroyed after its capture by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the third century B. C.

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# INDIA.

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## TOMB OF MAHOMED SHAH, &c.

This magnificent Mausoleum is situated at Bejapore, or the impregnable City. It is built of the most solid materials, and adorned with exquisite workmanship. The mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Idil Shah is a noble structure, and will bear comparison with the most famous mosque buildings of Northern India. For five miles outside the Fort of Bejapore the whole area is covered with tombs, and remains similar to those around Delhi.



# STATUARY AND SCULPTURE.

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## THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH.

### THE DEPARTURE.

Bas-relief by Rude, on the eastern front, northern pier, of the Star Arch in Paris, represents the departure of the French army from the Capital, in 1792. The Genius of War, surmounting the whole, summons the Nation to arms, and warriors of different ages, and in different costumes, are hastening to battle. Each figure 18 feet high.

### THE RETURN, or THE TRIUMPH.

Bas-relief by Cartel, on the eastern side, southern pier, represents the triumph of 1810. Victory is crowning Napoleon, History recording his deeds, and representatives of vanquished nations are at his feet. Fame surmounts the whole.

### WAR.

Bas-relief by Etex, represents the resistance of the French to the invading armies in 1814. A young man is defending his wife, children, and father; a warrior is falling slain from his horse. Above all, the Genius of the Future encourages them to action.

### PEACE.

Bas-relief by Etex, represents the Peace of 1815. A warrior is seen sheathing his sword; another is taming a bull for the purposes of agriculture, and children are seated at their feet. Above all Minerva sheds over them her benign influence.

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### THE PRODIGAL SON.

From a group by the American sculptor, Mezier. The subject is the oft-quoted Bible parable of the Prodigal Son, and represents the Father embracing his Son, whose attenuated form and ill-clothed limbs are signs of want and misery. The faces of the two are highly expressive; that of the Father is loving, yet worn with sorrow; and that of the Son confiding. The upper part of the group is very beautiful, and sculpturesquely rich.

### THE FIRST CRADLE.

This celebrated group, the work of the eminent French sculptor, A. H. Debay, is one of the gems of the Louvre palace in Paris. It represents Eve, our general mother, holding on her knees and encircling with her arms her two sons Cain and Abel. The heads of the two children are well discriminated in character. Cain seems to brown in his sleep; Abel has the soft pure lineaments which the early painters gave to the heads of the infant Christ. The group is one of extraordinary power and talent, both in conception and treatment. On the pedestal are three small bas-reliefs from the history of the two brothers.

### PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

From a group by W. C. Marshall, R. A., illustrates the carrying of Virginia through a river by Paul, when returning from their mission on behalf of the runaway negroes. The features of the two forcibly illustrate their respective feelings—the apprehensions of the girl and the bold encouraging words of Paul.

### SLEEPING CHILDREN.

Taken from an excellent group by Chantry, erected in Litchfield Cathedral, to the memory of the young children of the late Rev. Dr. W. Robinson. The figures are stretched at full length, indicating an entire suspension of animation. They are also draped, and sleep peaceful; profound and holy, is the attribute which pervades the group.

## ACHILLES.

By the Italian sculptor Pisani, is one of the grandest conceptions in marble, and represents the youthful hero appealing to the gods for aid at the siege of Troy. He is represented with upturned head, and hands raised high, clutching in his right the short Roman sword, while his mantle has fallen from his shoulders, revealing a form unsurpassed by any in marble. Every muscle is here shown, and the entire form is indicative of manly beauty—great strength, activity and grace.

## ADMIRAL DUQUESNE.

A beautiful statue of this gallant officer, the pride of the French navy, in full dress, with an anchor and mortar by his feet, and holding in his hand a speaking trumpet. It stands at the entrance to the Naval Department in the city of Paris.

## NYMPH OF DIANA.

A beautiful conception by an Italian artist. The nymph is attended by a hound, which is considered the finest animal in marble.

## SLEEP OF SORROW AND DREAM OF JOY.

An exquisite and poetic group by the Italian sculptor Monti, consisting of two females, each symbolising a portion of the title. The reclining figure, in the sorrow of a stricken and broken heart, lays down, as it were, to pass away from life; while the other, in the full and gushing joyousness of a young heart, arises, as it were, from earth, with extended hand and eager eye, to clutch at some bright vision of the future, and, in her anxiety, lets fall her mantle, "half concealing, half disclosing," a most beautiful figure—and which the artist has made to embody and convey his thoughts almost speakingly.

## TOMB OF MARSHAL SAXE.

In the Church of St. Thomas, at Strasburg, is one of the grandest monuments in all the Continent. It is a large marble obelisk, in front of which the gallant Saxe is represented as stepping from a dais, upon which is the Eagle of France with the Lion of England humbled beneath, to meet Death, who, with hour-glass in hand, is rapping upon a coffin placed upon a bier: interposed between Death and the Marshal is his wife; at the end of a coffin is an old man weeping, and which is typical of the "Wild Geese" or the Irish Brigade of France, which was commanded by Marshal Saxe, and which won such imperishable renown.

## APOLLO DISCHARGING HIS BOW.

A truly magnificent work, and one which has won for the artist well-merited fame. It represents Apollo as he discharges the arrow from his bow, which slew the terrible Python. Apollo is represented as a young man, full of energy and determination mingled with a fierce hope, and is one of those few pieces of marble which may be said to live and breathe.

## SABRINA.

The Nymph of the Severn, and one of the gems of the Louvre Palace in Paris. It is a piece full of exquisite beauty and delicate outline, and conveys most vividly the artist's (Marshall) idea of the poetic water-nymph.

## ESMERALDA.

A beautiful little gem, representing a young girl with tambourine, and who is endeavoring to train a goat. Upon the pedestal are three bas-reliefs, representing touching and pleasing passages in childhood's hour.

## GIRL AT BATH.

One of Gibron's (E. A.) gems, and a most expressive one. The young maiden is seated and about loosing her sandals, preparatory to entering the bath. It is a beautiful piece, in Gibson's best style.

## VICTORY.

At Versailles, a most magnificent statue, and composed of that most brittle of all materials, Porcelain. How the artist ever contrived to give to the face the beautiful expression, to the form the firm, picturesque attitude, and loose flowing drapery revealing a form of matchless beauty, and the delicate tracery of the olive branch, has been the wonder of artists and connoisseurs.



## BURD FAMILY MONUMENT.

This beautiful piece of sculpture, executed by Steinhauser, is in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, and represents three young persons sleeping at the foot of the Cross. An angel finding them thus reposing at the last day, is regarding them attentively, and seems fearful of disturbing their slumber. The group is one of touching beauty, and high artistic merit.

## CARACTACUS.

This statue, by J. H. Foley, R. A., represents Caractacus in the act of addressing his troops, as described by the Roman historian, Tacitus. His left arm is extended, implying energetic exhortation; the right hand grasps the point of his battle-axe, which may be supposed to rest on a fragment of rock against which the shield of the ancient British warrior is placed. The attitude is firm and commanding; the original statue is in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, London.

## THE NYMPH OF THE RHINE,

From the statue by Schwanthaler, was executed for Prince Schwartzenburg. It impersonates an old German legend. The lady is the Syren of the Rhine, who allures the boatmen by her music into the rapids, and thus effects their destruction. She is represented sitting upon the fragment of a boat, and is contemplating a monster fish that she uses as a footstool. The conception is eminently poetical, and the profile of the face singularly lovely.

## STATUE OF NILE, IN THE VATICAN, AT ROME.

Representing the river Nile, in Egypt, and the smaller figures clustered around it the sixteen cubits to which height the Nile rises, and at which point it overflows its banks and irrigates its surrounding country.

## TOMB OF MARIA CHRISTINA.

This justly celebrated and beautiful monument, executed by the eminent sculptor, Canova, is in the Church of the Augustines, at Vienna. There is also a chapel in this church in which are preserved the hearts of the princes of the Imperial family, while the vaults of the Capuchins contain their bodies.

## CUPID AND PSYCHE.

From the bas-relief by J. Gibson, R. A.; illustrates the fable of Cupid and Psyche related by Apuleius. The arrangement of the two figures is most harmonious in the disposition of the lines; the figure of Psyche is exquisitely graceful in pose, and beautifully modelled; while the fore-shortening of the lower limbs, and the high relief of the entire group, would favour the idea that the sculpture is executed in the round rather than on the flat surface.

## THE SLEEPING CHILDREN.

Monsieur W. Geefs, who executed this beautiful group, would seem to have taken a leaf out of the book of Chantry, though it is highly improbable that the Belgian sculptor has ever seen the exquisite group in Litchfield Cathedral. The attitudes of the figures are perfectly natural, the forms well-modelled, the faces truthful, childlike, and sweet in expression. This group is in the royal collection at Osborne, and was executed in marble by command of Queen Victoria.

## THE WOODMAN.

From the group by Schwanthaler in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire. It indicates a mere fancy of the sculptor, rather than any mythological subject, but is considered the chef-d'œuvre of Schwanthaler. The female figure may possibly symbolize the Arts; but it seems impossible to give a correct definition of the work.

## HAGAR AND ISHMAEL.

From the bas-relief by E. S. Bartholomew, a native of Colchester, in the State of Connecticut. The two figures are not circumstanced according to the description recorded by Moses, but the treatment of the narrative is sufficiently expressed. The attitude of the mother is one of earnest supplication, that of Ishmael one of helpless dependence. The bas-relief is three feet eight inches in height, by two feet two inches in width.

## RELIGION CONSOLING JUSTICE.

This very beautiful example of Monumental Sculpture, from the chisel of Mr J. Edwards, is erected in memory of the late Right Hon. Sir J. B. Bosanquet, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Church of Dingestow, Monmouthshire. The monument is executed in the finest Italian marble.

## A NYMPH SURPRISED.

From the statue by E. G. Papworth, a young English Artist, executed for the late J. Neeld, M. P. The "surprise" is created by a hawk having fallen on the feet of the nymph with its prey in its talons.

## STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST.

Executed in bronze by P. Macdowell, R. A., and recently erected by public subscription in the town of Belfast, to the memory of the son of the Marquis of Donegal, who died of consumption at Naples, in 1853. Macdowell's statue of this gifted young noble reflects the beauties of his mind and person with unqualified success.

## TITANIA.

From the bas-relief by F. M. Miller, who in this beautiful sculpture proves his true and thorough appreciation of Shakespeare. The position suggests "A Midsummer Night's Dream,"—lulled into slumber by the "melodies of the spheres," and on a couch fragrant with the sweets of a thousand flowers.

## CHASTITY.

This exquisite statue was executed by J. Durham, and was suggested by a passage in Milton's dramatic poem of "Comus :"—

"Thou unblemished form of Chastity!  
I see thee visibly, and now believe  
That He, the Supreme Good, to whom all things ill  
Are but the slavish officers of vengeance,  
Would send a glistening guardian, if need were,  
To keep my life and honour unassailed."

## GANYMEDE.

From the group by E. S. Bartholomew, a young American artist who died in 1858, while studying in Rome. The story of Ganymede is one of those mythological fictions which some of the old Greek and Roman poets have woven into their writings. He is said to have been a beautiful youth of Phrygia, who was called up to heaven by Jupiter to become cup-bearer to the gods, in the place of Hebe. Homer, Virgil and Horace each refer to the story.

## READING.

This statue, by P. Macdowell, R. A., unites the ideal with the natural. The figure speaks for itself; it is that of a young girl intent on her book. The loose robe she wears has fallen from her shoulders in folds which develop her form modestly and naturally.

## THE AMAZON.

This famous group of Professor Kiss, of Berlin, is executed in bronze, and faces the entrance to the New Museum at Berlin. It is powerful in execution, and, as a work of art, is one of great merit.

## STATUE OF TEMPERANCE,

By Wills' Brothers, is represented gracefully bending forward, in the presumed act of pouring water from a pitcher into a vase, and as a work of art it is highly creditable to the two brothers who have produced it.

## THE FOUNTAIN NYMPH.

From the statue by J. J. Westmacott, was exhibited in the Royal Academy, London, in 1860. The figure is a correct and natural representation of a simple and pleasing theme, which would scarcely admit of more exalted treatment, inasmuch as action, not passion, is its sentiment.

## STATUE OF ERIN.

By W. J. O'Doherty, born in Dublin, in 1835. This statue, symbolical of Ireland, was exhibited in 1864, and the sculptor has sought to realize in stone that deep instinct of respect and veneration felt by every true patriot for the land of his birth. The "genius" of his country is represented as a sorrowful, disconsolate object, lingering by the sea-shore, and meditating on the woes of Ireland. The statue was sculptured in marble for the Marquis of Downshire.

## THE FIRST WHISPER OF LOVE.

A really beautiful and poetic group, where the young maiden for the first time feels the secret twinges at her heart, and lends a willing ear to some gentle nonsense which the rosy god (Cupid) is whispering in her ear.

## ARIEL.

A beautiful little piece by Woodington, an English artist, and revealing Shakspeare's singular creation of the tricky spirit who would put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes.

## EVE LISTENING.

The master-piece of the distinguished English sculptor E. H. Baily, and the gem of English sculpture at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. It is a noble and beautiful figure in reclining position, supported by one hand, whilst the other is raised, as though enjoining silence as she listens to the voice of God whilst walking in the garden. So grand is the conception and execution of this truly magnificent sculpture, that the face appears suffused and the form irradiated with the glory of the first dawn of the morning of the world.

## LAOCOON.

The grandest group in marble in the world, and cut from a single block. It was taken from the ruins of Pompeii, and deposited in the Vatican, at Rome. A beautiful cast, in plaster, of this group is at the Academy of Design in this city. It represents a priest of Apollo who, with his two sons, was worshipping upon the banks of the river Tyre, when, for some offence, Mercury sent against him an immense serpent, who, encircling the father and sons in its folds, crushed them to death.

## SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

One of the most beautiful groups in marble, and represents a Roman soldier, as designated by his sword, carrying out the barbarous orders of the Roman Emperor, in destroying the child of a Christian mother. The expression upon the faces of the different figures, hate, fierce and vindictive, of the soldier; entreaty and despair, fervent, suppliant and deep, of the mother, and terror of the infant, is unsurpassed. The pose is all that could be desired, and the entire piece calls forth the most rapturous admiration.

## ZENOBIAS.

By the celebrated American sculptress Miss Hosmer, and which has attracted marked attention wherever exhibited. It represents a robed figure, and, although a heavy piece, is still strikingly graceful and beautiful in its outlines and general execution.

## VENUS.

An old subject, but beautifully treated by Milo, who has done justice to a beautiful figure. The subject has been treated from time immemorial, and by nearly every artist, and it still seems to be a favorite.

## GREEK SLAVE.

The masterpiece of the distinguished American sculptor Hiram Powers, and which won for him such world-wide fame and immortality. This beautiful marble is too well known to require any lengthened description either of its subject or merits. It is, in fact, as familiar to the American people as "household words."



## HUNTER DEFENDING HIS FAMILY.

This is one of the most energetic and expressive groups in marble. It represents a Roman Hunter defending his wife and child from the attack of a tiger. The expression of hope and determination upon the face of the hunter is grand, as is also that of earnest entreaty of the mother and fear of the child, as he seeks a refuge in her arms.

## READING GIRL.

By Magni. Is very fine and expressive. It represents a young girl seated upon a rustic chair, across the back of which is thrown her cloak, and on it rests the book in the reading of which she is so much interested. The expression, pose and arrangement of the drapery is magnificent.

## MAID OF SARAGOSSA.

"Ye who shall marvel when you hear her tale,  
Oh! had you known her in her softer hour—  
Marked her dark eye that marks the coal-black veil—  
Heard her light, lively tones in lady's bower—  
Seen her long locks that foil the painter's power,  
Her fairy form, with more than female grace,—  
Scarce would you deem that Saragossa's tower  
Behold her smile in danger's Gorgon face,  
Thin the closed ranks, and lead in glory's fearful chase."

The heroine is supposed to be standing on the ramparts; a cannon-ball has just killed a priest, who nobly aided in the defence, from whose dying hand she has snatched a crucifix which she holds up to incite the people to further resistance; in her other hand is a lighted fusée, with which she is about to fire a cannon; at the base of the figure is the answer of Pálofox in Spanish, "*Guerra al Ouchillo*," "War to the Knife." It is a truly magnificent gem, and from the chisel of J. Bell.

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## From Sculptured Figures of Extinct Animals.

### CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

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#### MEGATHERIUM

Flourished in great numbers on the vast plains of South America. The body was from eight to ten feet long, and seven to eight feet high, and had a breadth across the haunches of at least five feet. Its thigh bone was three times as large as that of the Elephant; its tail nearest the body was six feet in circumference, and its spinal marrow, judging from the opening in the vertebra, must have been a foot in circumference. Its forefoot was a yard in length by 12 inches in breadth, and was terminated by gigantic claws set obliquely to the ground, like those of a mole.

#### IGUANODON

Is proved by the form of the teeth, and by the partially digested vegetable matter (portions of coniferous and lycopodaceous plants) found in connection with its skeleton, to have been a herbivorous (plant-eating) reptile, and in structure and habits resembling the iguana lizard of the West Indies, whence it derives its name. In size it rivalled the largest elephant in height, and greatly more than rivalled him in length and bulk, its average length being about 80 feet, though some specimens are supposed to have attained a length of from 60 to 70 feet.

#### MEGALOSAURUS

Was about 30 feet in length, and, judging from the sharp trenchant teeth that still remain implanted in its fossil jaws, was a highly carnivorous and ferocious animal, devouring in all likelihood smaller reptiles, and the young of its gigantic contemporaries.

#### HYLACSAURUS

Was a smaller reptile of from 20 to 25 feet in length, which had a row of very large, thin, angular spines extending like a fringe along the back. An existing tropical lizard, the *Cyclura*, has been supposed somewhat to resemble the *Hylacsauros* in miniature.

# PAINTINGS.

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## APOLLO KILLING THE PYTHON.

According to fabulous history, the Python was a huge dragon, sprung from the moist and stagnant waters which remained on the earth after the deluge. The spot where Apollo encountered the monster was in a valley by Mt. Parnassus, near Delphi, in Phocis; and the reason assigned for the attack made upon it, was the devastation it committed near the site of the celebrated Delphian oracle. The Pythian games were instituted to commemorate the event.

It is the work of Turner, the celebrated English artist; who attached to his title the following descriptive lines:

“Envenomed by thy darts, the monster coiled  
Portentous, horrible and vast; his snake-like form  
Rent the huge portal of the rocky den,  
And, in the throes of death, he tore  
His many wounds in one, while earth,  
Absorbing, blackened with his gore.”

## DIDO BUILDING CARTHAGE.

By Turner, one of England's most celebrated, if not the most celebrated, landscape painter. It is a grand picture, a magnificent combination of fine architecture, noble landscape and gorgeous sky, illuminated by a flood of sunlight, warm and glowing. The late Sir George Beaumont was of opinion that none could equal Claude, the great Italian landscape painter, when Turner determined to try; and when he bequeathed this work to his country, it was to be placed in juxtaposition with the two most famous Claudes in the National Gallery. It is now in the gallery at Kensington.

## BURIAL OF WILKIE.

By Turner. Representing the burial of the great English painter Sir David Wilkie, on the evening of the 31st of May, 1841, from the steamer *Oriental*, in the Bay of Gibraltar. The picture is a grand poetic conception, a noble contribution to the memory of Wilkie, and a work that cannot but arrest the sympathies of all who look at it. The canvas shows little color; it is covered only with mere modifications of black; and this, perhaps, more than anything else, exhibits the greatness of Turner's mind.

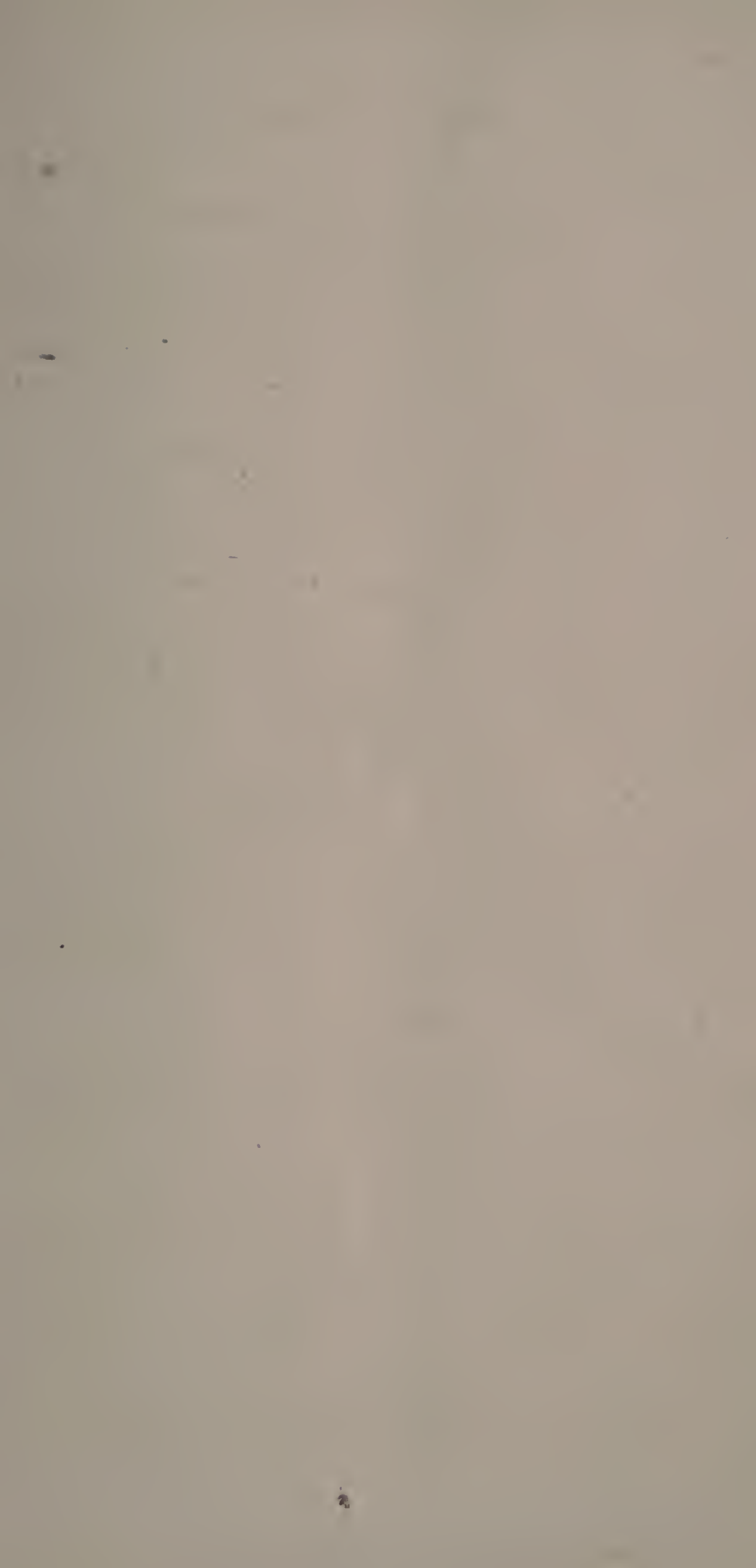
## THE GIPSY.

By J. Philip, R. A., is in the royal collection at Osborne, Isle of Wight. It is evidently a portrait, as there is nothing in the face of the woman indicative of craft or imposition. It is a handsome, intelligent, pleasing countenance; sunburnt though it be, it is clear in complexion, and seems almost fair against the long, shining black hair.

## OPENING OF THE WALHALLA.

On the right bank of the Danube, a short distance from Ratisbon, and placed 250 feet above the level of the river, stands one of the most remarkable edifices in the world; taking into consideration its site and its construction, it may perhaps be said the world never saw the equal of the Walhalla, founded by the taste and liberality of Louis of Bavaria, and erected by the genius of Von Klenze. Among all the works executed by the command of the Bavarian Monarch, this must be regarded as his most noble monument, and as one that renders him and his architect worthy, respectively, of the same honors as ages have conferred on Pericles and Phidias. The Walhalla was built to contain the busts, statues, etc., of distinguished men, and is built after the model of the Parthenon in Athens. The first stone was laid October 18th, 1830, and it was inaugurated 1842, occupying 12 years in its building.

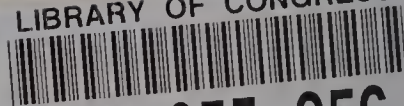








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